

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

Mrs. J. C. Burrows

Wife of U. S. Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, says:

"I have used Fairy Soap for the toilet and bath and find it unexcelled in these respects."

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY SOAP

The Soap of the Century.

The ideal soap for toilet, bath and fine laundry purposes. Pure, white, floating.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

Are You Afflicted With Rupture?

If so you can be PERMANENTLY CURED without any loss of time from business. This means that you will discard your truss forever. No money required until cure is effected. All information regarding method of treatment will be cheerfully given by

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Parents are advised that we have at hand for vacation use all the necessary garments for the boys. Strong, durable suits and odd pants, blouses, overalls, shirts and stockings.

For small boys a large line of wash suits and blouses.

In our Men's Department a full stock of thin suits, pants, underwear, hosiery, bicycle and golf suits, crash suits and pants.

HENRY PEYSER & SON
GOLF GOODS, LAWN TENNIS
AND
BASE BALL OUTFITS.

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AWARDED DIPLOMAS.

High School Graduates Step Hopefully Forth Into The World.

CLASS OF NINETY-NINE HOLDS ITS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES THIS AFTERNOON.

Music Hall Filled With Appreciative Audience—An Interesting Programme.

The graduation exercises of the Class of '99, Portsmouth High school, were held in Music hall at three o'clock this afternoon. Such occasions always attract a large number of the representative people of the city, and this was no exception. The young students performed their parts before an audience that stood for the culture and intellectual progress of Portsmouth.

The program was very interesting throughout. The address to the class was delivered by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, who took for his subject "Sealed Orders" and invested his remarks with sound and forceful thought. The young graduates accorded the address earnest attention.

Two excellent essays were read by Miss De Rochebont and Miss Matthews. Both indicated a good grasp of the subject, and were admirably phrased.

The presentation of the class gift was assigned to Roland Hoyt, and he did it very gracefully.

The singing by the High school chorus formed a pleasant feature of the exercises. Each of the four selections was rendered in a manner that reflected decided credit upon Professor Whittier and the singers themselves. Precision, expression and harmony were evident in a satisfactory degree.

The conferring of the diplomas fell to Mayor Page, who showed nice discrimination in his words and made this part of the program impressive.

The decorations were after the customary class day style. Evergreen, ferns, peonies and many other flowers garnered from field and conservatory lent their fragrance and fresh beauty to the stage, so that the students sat in a real bower of bloom.

The class motto, "Labor omnia vincit," formed of purple and gold (the class colors) was suspended at the back of the stage.

The full programme was as follows:

Music, "Now the Music Soundeth," Hosmer
"Our Flag,"
Ruth de Rochebont.
The New England Shore, Laura Adelaide Matthews.
Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston.
Presentation of Class Gift, Roland Hoyt
The Acceptance, Chairman of High School Committee.
Music, "Summer Morning," Veazie
Address, "Sealed Orders,"
Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston.
Presentation of Haven Medals.
Conferring of Diplomas.
His Honor, Mayor Calvin Page
Singing of Class Ode.
Miss Matthews's paper proved one of the most enjoyable things on the program. It was as follows:

The New Hampshire Shore.
LAURA ADELAIDE MATTHEWS.

Wonderful, indeed, is the movement of the ocean! The waves come and go from one century to another, beating and breaking against huge cliffs and broad head lands, and rolling forth the thunder of Neptune; farther south, those very billows make sweet music on the sand shore as the tide ebbs and flows; but when sky and water match in glowing coloring and a heavy storm is at hand, an incessant deafening war is heard as the waves come in contact with the solid rocks, or, as they strike the shifting sand a sullen murmur reaches the ear.

In early days, before the Europeans began their explorations on this continent, the shore was decked in all its simple and primeval beauty by Dame Nature, who has a fine eye to suit the deep blue of the sea, the gray rocks or yellow sand, the dark back-ground of pines or oaks, all blend, all harmonize; while the tawny natives sit on the bluffs, in their councils, uttering no word until the peace pipe has com-

pleted its rounds. Contrasting with this peaceful assembly, one might see on a sandy beach the squaws firing piles of brush, although the moon is throwing her beams across the water; there on the bluff, looking shadowy in the intermittent gleams from the witch-like fires, the wigwags stand against the heavy green of the fir. The savages in all their paint are hastening from these to a war dance on the shore, for have they not driven the hardy and adventurous Norsemen from their homes that very day?

Yes, though the Norsemen were brave they were few and the Indians would not allow them to remain, so back they went to the land of ice and snow, perhaps telling Columbus of this new continent.

When the Pilgrims, seeking a place of refuge from religious persecution, thought of the land that Cabot and Smith had made known, they crossed the wintry sea in the famous Mayflower. We can hardly say they were the first settlers on the New England coast, for the French had come down from Canada into Maine, but their settlements were rarely permanent and had little influence when compared to those of the English.

Our forefathers had many trials, not the least being the fear of those savages who claimed the country as theirs, many were the massacres, as garriously like that in York can prove and even the out skirts of our own town have echoed to the war whoop as our fathers drove the Indians from Breakfast Hill.

What memories do the mere names along our shore bring to our minds! In Maine showing what nation first planted her standard there, we find the names of Calais, Castine, Mount Desert, Isle au Haut and St. Croix, while the Portuguese word Norumbega betrays its first explorer; those sounding more familiar to us are the English Falmouth, Biddeford, York, Portsmouth, Salem, Plymouth and Boston, while the use of the adjective now shows the places loved by our ancestors in their home across the sea, as New Hampshire, New London, New Bedford and even New England. The old Indian resorts are easily traced in such words as Piscataqua, Penobscott, Narragansett, Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

When the French with their cruel allies flocked down upon our unprotected settlements, up rose the hardy fishers by the sea and defeated their enemy at Castine, even going as far as Louisburg and Quebec. In these stirring times Sir William Pepperell won fame and success; leaving his home just across the river, with his wife and household, yet with fortune on his side, he overcame the sturdy fortress of Louisburg. Those with him were true, patriotic Americans, willing to die for freedom's cause; so with this love of liberty inherited and nurtured in them, they won a country worthy of its name.

Fishing was early a great source of strength to us on our coast; men not only from Marblehead but also from many other ports spent long summers on the banks, while whaling ships were fitted out in large numbers and sent from such places as Nantucket and New Bedford. Besides this, coasting and foreign trade were very profitable. In this busy activity, fearless men willingly braved the dangers of the deep. Many of these sailors later went out in privateers, showing Englishmen what true Yankee were. Our valiant ship, the Constitution, can testify that they were antagonists worthy of the name, for her dauntless crew, like those in the late war, fought not for the sake of money but for their country dear.

Some of the leading spirits in the

Revolution were born and educated on this shore, not only soldiers and sailors, but men who steered our ship of state through seas full of danger, and by their determination to resist tyranny made our loved country what she is, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From our own Fort William and Mary, the powder was seized which our soldiers used with such success in the great battle of Bunker Hill.

Al! what changes have occurred! The shape of the shore only is left, showing us what Smith first saw as he sailed by and gave it the name of New England. Boston alone, of all the ports which were formerly scenes of activity in shipping, has held her power; the railroads of recent years usurping the work of the coasters of early days.

Many of those towns where fishermen had their homes are now summer resorts; thus the world moves on, one thing taking the place of another. Ocean steamers plough the deep; forts are here, and lighthouses there; every foot of the shore of New Hampshire is patrolled and instead of pines on the bluffs are attractive summer homes, but below the billows roll on the sand as of yore and our sea-shore is loved by all. We are proud of being born and educated in New England, for this nation which is now recognized as one of the world-powers had, as its starting point, a little strip of sea-coast, called the New England Shore.

Roland E. Hoyt presented the class gift in the following well chosen language:

In these days, with the valorous deeds of our own countrymen still fresh in our minds, we can appreciate, perhaps better than ever before, the intense enthusiasm with which the Greek audience listened to the story of the victories of their own people in that age when all greatness consisted in military prowess.

Coming down to us from that generation so long passed away, two great poems, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," clothed in language rich in grace, pathos, sublimity, present vividly before our minds the struggles of those ancient gods and heroes.

As the author of these great poems, as the earliest and most eminent writer in the history of Greece, Homer enjoys the peculiar distinction of being known absolutely and entirely by his works. The date and place of his birth have long proved a subject of controversy among archaeologists and historians, but the ancient idea of him as a blind minstrel and ballad singer, repeating from memory his own marvelous creations, has given way to a more worthy picture of him, as a conscious master of literary art, at once a poet, dramatist, historian and teacher.

As a poet, to him has been given the palm, by consent of all the civilized world, as the great creator of the "Natural Epic," as one whose works were the culmination of a long literary development. They preserve all the rugged freshness and simplicity of a primitive age, while they completely overcome the rudeness of form, and the struggle of thought with language, which belong to the primitive stage of literature.

As a dramatist, Homer puts his story into the mouths of his actors, and in so vivid a way as to move to enthusiasm his hearers, who were a rude, yet highly endowed race of men.

As a historian and teacher, while we cannot consider his poems as authentic Greek history, yet we are told that the Greeks themselves gladly accepted them as containing the truth in regard to their ancestors, and for centuries revered them as the bible of the Hellenic race.

As we study the masterpieces of the later poets, again and again we find evidences of the influence of these great Homeric Epics. Having no mythology of their own, the Romans turned to Greece, a country possessing a rich and varied one, and Virgil in his "Aeneid" unites the characteristics of both the Homeric poems. Dante in his "Divine Comedy," Milton in his "Paradise Lost" and even Tennyson in his wondrous "Arthur Cycle," each in his own way draws inspiration from the great father of Epic poetry. The student expects more studied thought, more grace and finish, in the Epic of today, but to know the life of the human heart, in intensely dramatic situations, in magnificent rhythm and wealth of vocabulary, in unity, harmony, and abundance of poetic detail, surely nothing has ever surpassed the creations of our first great master.

"Homeros, or whatever name he bore, Supreme Mosaic of primal song,

That's the word, and that's the deed, and strong As the first billows of a stormy sea, It carves the path of fate for us to reach The far shores of immortality.

Mr. Chairman:—It is now the pleasure of the class of '99 to present to you, to our teachers, and to the schoolmates from whom we are parting, this picture, a copy of the "Reading from Homer," Alma Tadema. To our committee, we trust it will appeal on its own merits, as the work of a great master; to our teachers, as a romantic and imaginative scene from the lives of the first, greatest, and most unrivalled teachers of the civilized world; and to our friends and schoolmates, apart from the givers, may it prove an inspiration to renewed efforts that some capacity for refined enjoyment of all mental and physical powers, that was reached in ancient Attica.

Class Ode.

WRITTEN BY EVA BELLE LEWIS.
Loud ring our songs, our notes are glad,
When happy time is flying;
Soft are our tones, our hearts are sad,
As the last school hours are dying.

Our school-life scenes were bright and fair,
And strong the tie that bound us,
Sweet flowers bloomed along our path,
With those we loved around us.

Our feet are treading up the hill
That leads from school-life's dawning,
Our light hearts, beating gladly still,
Reflect those rays of morning.

Though far above, those great peaks call
To which our feet are hasting,
Our motto teaches us and all,
That days should not be wasting.

To those who tried with loving voice
To lead us to this portal,
Where knowledge offers us a store,
Rich treasures so immortal.

To you, dear school-mates, loved so long,
To friends, forgotten never,
We sing today our parting song,
Last song, before we sever.

The Haven medals were awarded as follows: General excellence, third and fourth years, Miss Ruth deRochebont; general excellence, first and second years, William M. Griffin and Miss Julia M. Long; excellence in composition, Roland Hoyt and Miss Eva Belle Lewis.

The members of the class are as follows:
Classical course—Elizabeth Mary Alice Choate, Anna Belle Cook, Blanche Myrtle Dennett, Beatrice Foster, Florence Hewitt, Laura Adelaide Matthews, Annie Currier Philbrick, Ruth deRochebont, Blanche May Winn, Charles Anthony Dondoro, Samuel Webster Emery, Jr., Wallace Henry Garrett, Roland Hoyt, Harry Langdon Muehmore.

Latin course—Helen Marie Bragdon, Bertha Alice Foss, Martha Webster Leavitt, Mae Ella Lydston, Alice May Newton, Eva Martha Hilton Sanborn, Gladys Seavey, Fannie Marie Shannon, Victor Hayleigh Chase.

English course—Helen Everette Bickford, Cora Emma Clapp, Margaret Elizabeth Davidson, Josie Frances Merriam Dupray, Rachel Tryphena Emery, Faith Garland, Edith May Ham, Eva Belle Lewis, Charles Dudley Tilly, Vienna Sarah Stimson, Reginald Thorne Carpenter, Asner Basford Damon, Edgar Trafton Hatch, Harold Neveux Hett, James Cornelius Penlgerast.

Notes.

The weather was propitious. Miss Anna Cook presided at the piano capably, as usual.

While the floral decorations were no marked departure over previous years, a nicety of taste was evidenced in their arrangement.

It is an unusually large class for Portsmouth High.

The audience was unusually attentive and appreciative.

Curus croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Philbrick's hall will be jammed full this evening.

Queen Quality,
The Famous Shoe For Women For Street, Dress, Home and Outing.
STRONG POINTS IN QUEEN QUALITY SHOES
They fit where others fail. They are always correct in style. They give a slender, pretty look to the foot. They are the first day, require no breaking in. They are light, yet durable. They retain their shape.
C. F. DUNCAN
Oxford \$2.50 Shoes \$2.

FORMER PORTSMOUTH PASTOR.

Meeting With Good Success in His New Field of Labor.

Rev. M. V. McDuffie, once pastor of the Middle street Baptist church, but now pastor of the Prospect street Baptist church, East Orange, N. J., has been engaged to supply, during a part of his vacation, in August, the Livingston avenue Baptist church, New Brunswick, N. J., of which he was pastor for more than eight years before coming to Portsmouth.

He was last week elected moderator of the association to which the Prospect street church belongs. The association was held at Mount Clair, N. J. His many friends in Portsmouth will be glad to know of his continued prosperity in his new field of labor. He wrote us in the beginning of the year that he had asked the church to make an effort this year to meet all of its financial obligations without resorting to entertainments, fairs, suppers, or things of that kind.

He now writes us that though the financial obligations of the church this year were increased several hundred dollars over last year, all obligations have thus far been met by the regular contributions of the members and with out even the making of a special appeal to any one for an extra gift or subscription and all pews in the church are free—the obligations being met by voluntary offerings paid weekly through the envelope system by the regular worshippers in the congregation. The church has the single form of organization and the method of financial management recommended by Mr. McDuffie to the Middle street Baptist church some years ago. All the affairs and interests of the church are looked after by the church members themselves.

SPOKE IN PRAISE.

Admiral Bradford Surprised at the Great Naval Station Here.

Rear Admiral Bradford was much pleased with his visit to the navy yard and at the close of his tour of the buildings said:

"I am much pleased with the condition of the yard. It is a fine naval station and you have a grand harbor here. I shall do everything I can to secure improvements in my department for the yard. You can rest assured that if my recommendations are worth anything, this yard will have many improvements."

He left on Thursday afternoon with his daughter for Washington. He will make another visit here later.

THE INTERVIEWER.

"The way to stop a runaway horse," said a well-known lawyer, "is to run with the horse a step or two and then throw yourself on the nearest rail. Don't try to head him, you are pretty certain to get hurt if you do. Put your whole weight on the rail and jump with the horse. Grab a rein if you can reach it, and then haul him around anyway, bear down on the rail. No horse can carry your weight very long. You are sure to tire him out and he can't do any very serious jumping as long as you cling to the rail. I've stopped a number of horses in just this way. Yes, it was some time ago."

"I could listen to a good band like Lurvey's all night long," remarked a music lover, "if I had a comfortable seat, but this standing around in the middle of a road isn't exactly the right thing in a city that pretends to be up to date. What's the matter with 'em, anyway? Isn't Portsmouth ever to have a park, like other cities?"

Said a South End man, "I heard to day that one of those cellars in the Haven park is to be used for a bear pit. I wonder if this is Scruto's idea?"

and after the tops were a few feet,
no further cultivation was necessary.

RETURNED TO IMUS

General Wheaton Leaves Das
Marinas.

HE BRINGS MANY PRISONERS.

All of the Captured Native Soldiers Were
Dressed in Their New Costumes;
of White Amigos.

Major General Otis Sends the List of
Killed in the Luzon Campaign—
McQuester Strongly Supports the
Military Government and Says Gen.
Otis Should Have More Men.

Manila, June 22.—General Wheaton
has withdrawn from Perez Das Ma-
rinas and returned to Imus.

The Americans have many prisoners,
taken in the fighting the last few days.
A number of the captured soldiers
were dressed in the white costumes of
amigos.

Articho, a rival of Aguinaldo, who
has been in prison since June, 1898,
was discovered by General Wheaton
at Das Marinas.

Manila, June 22.—The insurgent
army has taken to the swamps and
hills beyond Imus. The largest force
is supposed to be in the neighborhood
of San Francisco de Malabon. This
place is not far from Imus, toward the
coast.

The heavy rains that fall nightly
make campaigning uncomfortable.
The roads are still good, but the rice
fields adjoining them are pools of wa-
ter.

The Filipinos will not fight unless
they can meet our troops in positions
most advantageous to themselves or
take our reconnoitering bodies in am-
bush.

It is impossible to learn what effect
the recent defeat has had upon their
leaders. This should be disheartening,
for they had boasted that the Ameri-
cans could never conquer the province
of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country,
where he always worsted the Span-
iards.

General Otis recently received a let-
ter signed by native women of the
province, declaring that, if all the men
were killed, the women would still
keep up the fight against the Ameri-
cans.

Says More Soldiers are Needed.

San Francisco, June 22.—Charles A.
McQuester, who was on the staff of
General E. S. Otis, and who was
health officer at Manila, has returned
home, inviolate by the climate.

Captain McQuester made a close
study of the conditions of the Philip-
pine situation. He is of the opinion
that it will take from 100,000 to 150-
000 soldiers to properly subdue and
hold the islands. He also says that
the Peace Commission was an abso-
lute failure, and that its work from
the start was without effect. He
strongly supports the military govern-
ment of the islands, except that he
thinks more men will be necessary
than has been estimated.

"Unless troops, thousands of them,
are sent to the aid of our men they
will be driven back into Manila in the
course of the next few months, during
the rainy season. Our men simply
cannot stand the climate. Fifty per-
cent of them will be incapacitated by
sickness and the territory over-
run will have to be abandoned. Ma-
nila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have ac-
complished wonders and have proved
themselves the best soldiers in the
world. But nothing decisive has come
of it, because our men were not in
great enough force.

"One of the great dangers that our
men have to face is the climate. The
new comers will be at a disadvantage,
because the volunteers who are return-
ing home are inured to the climate.
This will make more men necessary
than we would otherwise have to put
in the field.

"I want to say a word for the West-
ern volunteers. They make the finest
soldiers in the world and their fighting
qualities are wonderful. But the volun-
teers all want to return home, and I
hardly think that the plan to enlist
three skeleton regiments from the volun-
teers now in the Philippines will be
a success.

Casualties in Luzon Campaign.

Washington, June 22.—The following
list of killed in the Luzon campaign
has been received from Major-General
Otis: Fourteenth Infantry, June 10,
Thomas W. Andrews, near Las Pinas;
June 13, William Somers and Eli
Goodson, at Zapote River; Fourth In-
fantry, near Dasmarinas, July 20, Cor-
poral Pete Gorskie, William Cook,
Daniel Donovan and Charles Hope.

Woman Fights the Trust.

Akron, Ohio, June 22.—Nellie M.
Tower has filed a supplemental petition
in Common Pleas Court asking for an
other injunction restraining the Ameri-
can Cereal Company from entering any
trust. She alleges that the Direc-
tors and agents of the company are
secretly negotiating with parties un-
known for sale of the company's prop-
erty to a new corporation. A tempo-
rary order continuing until June 28
was allowed by Judge Kohler.

Train Wreck in Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 22.—An axle
on a freight car on the Pennsylvania
railroad broke two miles out of Eliza-
beth. The train was thrown from the
track and several cars smashed. Traf-
fic was delayed for several hours.

Welcome for Volunteers.

Omaha, Neb., June 22.—At a meeting
of seventy representative citizens of
Nebraska, held in Omaha it was decid-
ed to give the first Nebraska volunteers
a rousing reception on their return
from the Philippines.

Lynching in Mississippi.

Sheraton, Miss., June 22.—Daniel
Patrick, the negro who assaulted Miss
Mae Ireland near here Monday, was
wrecked.

GORMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Former Senator Is Unable to
Leave His Home.

Baltimore, Md., June 22.—Former
Senator Arthur P. Gorman is seriously
ill, being unable to leave his home be-
cause of intestinal trouble that may
become incurable. Mr. Gorman was
advised, after his retirement from the
Senate, to rest, but he plunged deeply
into politics. He was busily engaged
in preparing for the Maryland State
campaign, and for the next democratic
convention, in which he has been ex-
pected to become a Presidential possi-
bility.

He has been ill for more than a
month. He was much improved on
Saturday, but on Monday suffered a
relapse. His condition has been seri-
ous ever since.

He intended to go to the Virginia
Hot Springs, but will probably rest at
Saratoga.

A New Bunco Game.

Charleston, W. Va., June 22.—The
Grand Jury of Pleasant County has
a case before it involving a minister
of the Gospel in some very crooked
business. According to the evidence be-
fore the Grand Jury, the Rev. Mr. Giv-
ens of the M. E. Conference at Hebron
and J. A. Edwards, a butcher of the
same place, were members of a secret
society called the "D. P. A." Ten dol-
lars was charged for initiation into the
mysteries of the order, and the appli-
cant was required to subscribe to an
iron-bound oath and the penalty for
revealing the secrets was death in the
most horrible manner.

The chief secret seemed to be that
plates for printing Government money
had been stolen from the Bureau of
Engraving and Printing, and a large
amount of notes had been printed from
these plates. Any member of the order
who would deposit twenty dollars of
lawful money would receive \$100 in
spurious notes. The notes were to be
placed in a sealed envelope, with the
amount it contained on the back. The
applicant was to carry the envelope
a certain number of days before open-
ing it, when he would find the required
sum of spurious money in it. Those
who obeyed the instructions and de-
posited their \$20 found, of course, upon
opening the envelope that it contained
nothing but worthless paper. The losses
of the witnesses who testified be-
fore the Grand Jury ranged from \$10
to \$14.

Pearisburg Earthquake.

Pearisburg, Va., June 22.—An un-
usually severe earthquake shock was felt
in this neighborhood. The oscillations,
which were attended by a loud roar,
lasted nearly a minute and caused
much alarm. Brick work was cracked
and the stone chimneys of rude dwell-
ings were shaken down. Immediately
before the shock the temperature fell
so low that frost was feared. The sky
was clear at the time. Ever since the
shock the unusual cold has prevailed.

Indians Making Trouble.

Spokane, Wash., June 22.—Major
Wygan and a detail of twelve men
from Company M, 24th United States
Infantry, have gone to Chatolet, on
the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation,
in Idaho, to put down an uprising of
Indians occasioned by the trespassing
of whites on their reservation. No
serious trouble is anticipated, and the
sending of troops is merely a pre-
caution.

Maysville Woman's Plight.

Dayton, Ohio, June 22.—A woman
who gave the name of Belle Laughlin,
32, a widow, and her home Maysville,
Ky., was found on a street corner ap-
parently suffering from an overdose
of morphine. The attending physician
said that the woman was manifestly
addicted to the use of the drug. She
was sent to a hospital.

Censured the Minister.

New Haven, Conn., June 22.—The
Rev. W. M. Barrows, the minister who
recently married Perry Belmont and
Mrs. Henry D. Sloan at Greenwich,
was severely censured by the General
Assembly of the Congregational Minis-
ters of Connecticut, of which he is a
member, in session at the Church of
the Redeemer.

Shot for Refusing to Wed.

Bridgeport, N. J., June 22.—Thomas
Connelly shot and fatally wounded
Sadie Heintz because she refused to
marry him, and he is now under guard
at the jail. The shooting occurred
while Connelly and Miss Heintz were
out driving. A number of people wit-
nessed the deed and Connelly was
quickly arrested.

May Go Short on Milk.

Chicago, June 22.—Men with dairy
farms in the vicinity of Chicago are
becoming alarmed at what they term
the wholesale slaughter of cattle for
the purpose of making tests for tuber-
culosis. Directors of the Milk Shippers'
Union, at a meeting in this city, re-
solved to advise farmers not to allow
tests to be made in their herds.

At Candy and Died.

Hartford City, Ind., June 22.—Cora
McIntire, 13 years old, died suddenly
after eating candy. The physician
says the symptoms were those of
strychnine poisoning, although other
girls ate of the same candy, and were
not harmed. Coroner Clapper is in-
vestigating.

Boycott Not Removed.

Bridgeport, Ohio, June 22.—An at-
tempt was to have been made to run
cars on the Bellaire, Bridgeport and
Martin's Ferry line, but the men, who
are organized, refused to work unless
the boycott was removed, and this
was not done.

Valuable Horses Destroyed.

Rushville, Ind., June 22.—The large
racing barn of Theodore Abercrombie,
well-known horseman, took fire and
burned in a short time. Two valuable
Gambrel colts were burned up. The
loss is over \$5,000.

British War Expenditure.

London, June 22.—The House of
Commons has voted £4,000,000 to be
expended upon army works, refuge
hospitals, barracks and coaling stations.

Giant's Skeleton Found.

Syracuse, June 22.—Donnik McCarthy
has a brass kettle, two tomahawks
and a gigantic skeleton which he dug
up while excavating a cellar here.

A BOON TO MOTHERS.

If Any Portsmouth Mother Has
Looked For This, Follow This Cit-
izen's Advice.

Whenever we go and among all classes
we find children suffering from weak
kidneys. The intelligent mother know-
ing that this is not a habit and searches for
a remedy. It is something very hard to
relieve and the family physician tells
her that the child will grow out of it in
time. Sometimes they do and sometimes
they do not. In the meantime, annoy-
ance and embarrassment is the result.
If anyone knows a remedy is it not an
act of charity, is it not a duty to make it
public? Should selfishness or pride
keep it concealed? Mrs. A. G. Mace of
13 Madison street has used Doan's Kid-
ney Pills in her family and makes the
following statement for the benefit of
anxious parents and the relief of in-
teresting little children. Mrs. Mace says:
"My little girl had weak kidneys. I
believe she inherited the complaint. Her
trouble was non-retention of the kidney
secretions. I employed physicians and
used many remedies advertised but until
I obtained Doan's Kidney Pills for her
at Philbrick's pharmacy nothing did her
any good. They helped her so much
and gave such relief to the child that I
am very grateful for having my atten-
tion drawn to the pills. I can really re-
commend Doan's Kidney Pills for weak
kidneys in children and you are welcome
to refer to me regarding them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all
dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster
McLure Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents
for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's
and take no substitute.

Plan for Disarmament.

The Hague, June 22.—The first com-
mittee of the Peace Conference will
examine to-day the first clause of the
Russian circular of Dec. 30, 1898, con-
cerning the non-increase of military
strength by the various Powers and the
diminution in the future of these
forces and the decrease of the military
budgets.

It seems that the Czar ordered his
delegates to press the matter with all
possible expedition. Russia offering, if
necessary, to withdraw her new navy
building scheme. The delegates are dis-
creetly reticent as to the possibility of
an agreement on the matter. It is prob-
able that to-morrow Russia will sub-
mit a plan for decreasing the general
military strength.

Fire at Racetrack.

Topeka, Kan., June 22.—The grand
stand at the racetrack burned down
while crowded with people gathered to
witness the big trotting stake. The
fire started beneath the seats, presu-
mably from a cigar stump or discarded
cigarette. As the smoke arose through
the flooring, quickly followed by flames
the people were thrown into a panic
and stampeded for the entrances and
stairways, crushing the weak.

The body of an unknown man was
found in the debris after the fire had
burned itself out. Walter Dudley was
seriously injured and a score of per-
sons received bruises and burns of
more or less severity.

More Wind for Chicago.

Chicago, June 22.—Carriages and ve-
hicles of nearly every description driv-
en by compressed air, will be running
on the streets of Chicago by next Jan-
uary, if the plans of the Hartley
Power Supply Company are consum-
mated.

The company was incorporated in
1895 with a capital of \$1,000,000, and
it is claimed that this sum in actual
cash has been embarked thus far in
the enterprise. Most of the capital
came from Philadelphia, New York
and Boston.

23 Divorces in 230 Minutes.

New York, June 22.—A big crowd
was made by Justice Nash of the Su-
preme Court yesterday into the unde-
fended divorce calendar. He tried
twenty-three cases with an average
time of ten minutes for each case. One
case occupied only four minutes. The
Judge is careful and deliberate himself
and the speed was more due to the
lawyers in confining the examinations
to few and pertinent questions, and
the rulings of the Judge, in some cases,
keeping them within those confines.

Wheeler Goes to Philippines.

Washington, June 22.—General Jo-
seph Wheeler has been ordered to the
Philippines. He received a telegram
from Secretary Alger requesting him
to prepare for a Philippine trip on a
special mission. General Wheeler at
once started for Michigan to see Alger
in person. It has long been the Gen-
eral's wish to go to the Philippines.
The officers of the regular establish-
ment have vigorously opposed Wheel-
er's getting such a billet.

Cadets' Camp Wrecked by Storm.

West Point, N. Y., June 22.—Many
of the cadets are congratulating them-
selves upon their narrow escape from
serious injury. The big storm wrecked
their camp. Tents were blown down
and cadets, in imminent danger, were
buried under them. Those entangled
in the fallen canvas were rescued by
their comrades.

Steel Hoop Company Raises Wages.

Altoona, Pa., June 22.—At the Dun-
canville works the American Steel
Hoop Company has announced that
puddlers' wages will be increased from
\$3.30 to \$3.50 a day. Four hundred
men are affected by the increase,
which is the third made this summer.

For Over Fifty Years

WISLOW'S SCORPION SYRUP has been
used for children's teething. It soothes the
gums, allays all pain, cures colic and
colds and is the best remedy for Diarrhea.
Twenty five cents a bottle.

It's a mistake to imagine that itching

piles can't be cured, a mistake to suffer
a day longer than you can help. Doan's
Ointment brings instant relief and per-
manent cure. At any drug store, 50
cents.

DELAWARE TORNADO.

Wind and Lightning Create
Havoc Through the State.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN YEARS.

Houses Are Wrecked and Several Persons
Have Been Badly Injured By the
Storm's Awful Fury.

Scores of Trees Blown Down and
Crops Badly Damaged—A Number
of Horses Killed by Lightning—Sev-
ere Storms in Other Sections of
the Country.

Wilmington, Del., June 22.—Reports
of the disastrous electrical storm and
tornado which passed through this
state continue to come in from all the
country districts and all go to show
that great havoc was wrought at every
point. It was by far the worst storm
that has visited this state in the past
twenty-five years, and the property
loss is considerably greater than that
which has resulted from all the storms
combined in the last quarter of a cen-
tury. Trees by the score were uproot-
ed, fields of grain destroyed, numerous
barns and houses unroofed and a great
many buildings razed to the ground.
Several persons were more or less in-
jured but so far as learned there are
no fatalities reported.

The storm spread pretty nearly over
the entire state, and from almost every
town comes a tale of widespread de-
struction. Many barns and houses
were struck by lightning and a num-
ber of head of cattle are said to have
been killed in different sections of the
state.

Lightning's Pranks at Red Bank.

Red Bank, N. J., June 22.—Light-
ning played havoc and did much dam-
age near here. A bolt struck John
Hoffman's mill and in a few minutes
the entire building was in flames.
Nothing could be done to save the mill
or its contents. About the same time
lightning struck the house of Frank
Bowers, and also the house of Walter
Boyd, in Red Bank. Both buildings
were more or less damaged, and some
of the inmates were severely stunned.
Two frame buildings at Middletown,
a few miles from here, were also
struck by lightning and burned.

Another Tornado in Wisconsin.

Oconto, Wis., June 22.—A tornado
swept through this vicinity doing great
damage and alarming the residents
greatly, though no one was injured.
Coulaudville, Wisconsin, and Brook-
side were in the path of the tornado
and many buildings in these places
were blown down or unroofed. At
Greenbay the storm swung northward
and formed a waterspout, which disap-
peared around Peshtige reefs.

Wind and Hail in Indiana.

Marion, Ind., June 22.—The worst
tornado and hail storm that ever visit-
ed this locality passed over here. The
full force of the storm did not strike
Marion, but passed just south of the
city and wrecked dwelling houses and
outbuildings.

Water Famine in Sing Sing Prison.

Sing Sing, June 22.—Warden John-
son fears a water famine in the peni-
tentiary. Since the branch Croton
reservoir has been undergoing repairs,
the village of Sing Sing has been fur-
nishing the prison with water, but the
authorities now announce that they
will have to shut off because of the
long drought. The water on hand in
the prison will only last two days. An
urgent appeal has been sent to the
Aqueduct Commission.

Two Killed by a Train.

Sandusky, O., June 22.—Frank Rey-
nolds and Royal Van Housen of this
city and Arthur Richmond of Syracuse
were struck by a Lake Shore locomotive
in the yards here. Reynolds and
Richmond were instantly killed and
Van Housen was seriously injured, his
right leg and arm being broken. The
men had got out of the way of one
train and had stepped in front of an-
other.

Trust Outlook Favorable.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—Presi-
dent McKain, of the Indiana Manu-
facturing Company, who has been
fathering the great Thrasher Trust,
has returned from New York, and re-
ports that the plans are maturing in
the most satisfactory manner. It will
require \$75,000,000 to finance the
scheme, all of which, says Mr. McKain,
has been pledged.

Change in American Plans.

Washington, June 22.—The Ameri-
can delegates to the Peace Conference
of The Hague have been called in-
structions modifying the State De-
partment's plan of arbitration. As
now proposed the plan is practically
what prevails now. Nations, when so
disposed, can organize an arbitration
tribunal.

The Treasury Finances.

Washington, June 22.—The Treasury
deficit for the fiscal year 1899, which
closes ten days hence, is conservatively
estimated at less than \$100,000,000.
Already the receipts for the year ag-
gregate over \$498,800,000, with the ex-
penditures barely \$100,000,000 more,
with ten days yet to be accounted for.

Chicago Traction's President.

Chicago, June 22.—James H. Eckels,
President of the Commercial National
Bank and ex-Comptroller of the Treas-
ury, is being considered prominently
for the permanent Presidency of the
Chicago Union Traction Company.

Fall Kills Schoolboy.

Orange, N. J., June 22.—Bonanzo
Church is dead as the result of strain-
ing a heart ligament in a fall a year
ago. His mates of the graduating
class of 1899, whose reception he was
to have attended, will be present.

YELLOW FEVER IN CAMPS.

Two Deaths at Santiago and One at
Puerto Principe.

Washington, June 22.—Yellow fever
has appeared at Santiago, as shown by
the following bulletin posted at the
War Department:

"Havana, June 21.—Death report
Santiago: Private David Mathern, C
Fourth Infantry, died 18th, yellow fever.
Private Thomas Jennings, band, First
Infantry, died 20th, yellow fever.
Puerto Principe: Private Elliot D.
Hildebrand, D. Fifth Infantry, died
19th, yellow fever. Private Louis J.
Wagner, A. Tenth Infantry, died
17th, accidental poisoning."
BROCKE, commanding."

Washington, June 22.—Surgeon Wy-
man, of the Marine Hospital Service,
has received a cable from Dr. Park
the quarantine officer at Santiago, re-
porting the existence at that port of
fourteen cases of yellow fever and
four deaths from that cause. This is
not the first report the Marine Hos-
pital Service has received of the exist-
ence of the scourge at Santiago. Five
days ago came the first report of the
fever. On that day five cases were re-
ported. There has not been time for a
detailed report since the outbreak. In ad-
dition to the number of cases and
deaths, Dr. Park's cable conveyed the
information that the American troops
had evacuated the barracks and their
bedding and baggage, and were being
disinfecting and about the marine hos-
pital bark Rough Rider, which is
fitted with a complete disinfecting
plant.

Murderer Found After 28 Years.

Chicago, June 22.—Word was re-
ceived here that Alexander Jester, the
murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of
President John W. Gates of the Ameri-
can Steel and Wire Company, had been
arrested at his home in Oklahoma, af-
ter twenty-eight years of unavailing
search.

Gilbert Gates was journeying across
Missouri in a wagon train with Alex-
ander Jester. On the night of May 2,
1871, they were camped near Warrens-
burg. There Jester shot Gates in the
back, robbed him and attempted to
conceal the crime by burning the body.
He was arrested later and a hearing
was given him at Wichita. On his way
to Warrensburg for trial he escaped
and had not been found in spite of an
unceasing search by detectives, until
now. His apprehension was brought
about by a letter from Jester's sister,
who wrote to Sheriff Simmons of
Wichita, Kan., that her brother was
living in Shawnee, Oklahoma, under
the name of W. H. Hill. John W. Gates
is now in New York.

Almost a Mile a Minute.

New York, June 22.—Charles Mur-
phy, the Brooklyn cyclist, who is train-
ing at Babylon, L. I., for a mile-a-
minute ride behind a locomotive later this
month, had a trying out with the re-
sult that he wheeled the mile in the
amazingly fast time of 1 minute and 5
seconds. The trial took place over a
smooth and level stretch on the Long
Island Railroad, near Maywood. A
special carload or railroad officials and
newspaper men went down to see it,
and they as well as fifty or more na-
tives stood along the track and gazed
open mouthed at the veteran cyclist
as, with no great effort, he lunged on
to the flying locomotive.

Charles Wadsworth Captured.

Gloversville, N. Y., June 22.—Charles
Wadsworth, alleged to be the ring-
leader of the "Windfall" gang of rob-
bers in Hamilton county, has been
captured after a desperate fight in the
Windfall region of the Adirondacks.
Wadsworth was shot and wounded be-
fore he surrendered. He had eluded
officers since last fall. Since then
several of the gang have been cap-
tured. Some were sent to Dannemoor
and others are still waiting trial. No
trace has been obtained of William
Wadsworth, who escaped from Hamil-
ton County Jail two weeks ago.

To End Traffic in White Slaves.

London, June 22.—An international
conference on the white slave traffic
was opened here, the Duke of West-
minster presiding. America and most
European countries sent delegates. A
letter was read from Lord Salisbury
expressing the sympathy of the Gov-
ernment with the objects of the con-
ference, and messages promising sup-
port were received from the Queen of
Norway, the Empress of Germany and
the Czar of Russia.

To Reorganize Canteen Case.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 22.—A motion
for a new trial in the Camp Meade
canteen case, where soldiers were con-
victed of selling liquor without a li-
cense, was made in court, and Judge
Simonton ordered it placed on the ar-
gument list. All of the legal points in
the controversy will now be argued.
The report that Camp Meade is to be
abandoned as a camp is not correct.

Atlanta Clay Company.

Trenton, N. J., June 22.—The Atlan-
tic Clay Company, organized to carry
on the business of digging clay, min-
ing clay and marl, and manufacturing
the same into brick, tile, sewer pipe,
fire clay, &c., has been incorporated
here with a capital of \$3,000,000, of
which \$1,000,000 is to be preferred
stock bearing a cumulative interest of
7 per cent.

Our Justice Upheld in Samoa.

Apia, Samoa Islands, June 14, by
way of Auckland, N. Z., June 22.—Ma-
taafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles and
the Loyalists have given up 2,000.
After June 20 a heavy penalty will be
forced upon natives found with rifles
in their possession. Mataafa promises
to turn in more weapons.

Bitten by Mad Calf.

New York, June 22.—Hiram A.
Schweppelbeiser, of Line Ridge, near
Bloomsburg, Pa., is a patient at the
Eastern Institute, No. 313 West Twen-
ty-third street. He was bitten by a
calf and is in fear of hydrophobia as
the calf died from this disease.

Dewey Reaches Colombo.

Colombo, Island of Ceylon, June 22
—The United States cruiser Olympia
with Admiral Dewey, arrived from
Singapore.

RIOT AT EVANSVILLE

Many Shots Exchanged at the
Scene of Miner's Strike.

IMPORTED MEN IN HIDING.

The Negroes Who Were Brought From Ken-
tucky Are Placed in a Very Dangerous
and Uncomfortable Position.

Six Men Badly Wounded in a Fur-
ious Exchange of Shots—Authori-
ties Seriously Contemplate Appeal-
ing to Governor Mount for Mil-
itary Protection.

Evansville, Ind., June 22.—The local
miners' strike has assumed a serious
aspect here. Operators of the Sun-
side mine had imported thirty negro
miners from Kentucky. The negroes
arrived at the mine to begin opera-
tions, when unknown parties conceal-
ed in the bushes opened fire on them.
It was very dark and a stampede fol-
lowed.

THE HERALD.

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NEWSBOYS ATTENTION!

Read What the Herald Has in Store For You.

A \$75.00 Present For Every Hustler

The army of Herald newsboys who have for years shouted their favorite paper on the street, are to be rewarded by the management.

The live newsboy is the success of a newspaper and the Herald appreciates that its faithful corps of newsboys have done much toward bringing it to the front rank as a local paper and in order to show a proper appreciation of their efforts will present all the hustlers with a new \$75.00 1899 bicycle.

The winners will be decided on June 25th.

Plan—Every newsboy will on a check when he purchases his showing the number he buys and all checks are turned into the office June 25th the two boys having best number will be presented with a bicycle.

Prizes—Every newsboy will on a check when he purchases his showing the number he buys and all checks are turned into the office June 25th the two boys having best number will be presented with a bicycle.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ ARRIVES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Admiral Kautz reported his arrival at San Francisco this evening by telegram to the Navy Department, but made no report of Samoan affairs. This probably will be communicated through the mails. His official superiors are satisfied with his conduct at Apia. The admiral retains his assignment as commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Pacific station, and the Philadelphia will be retained in commission and the necessary repairs and docking will be made at once. There is a disposition in all diplomatic quarters concerned in Samoa to accept the action of the high commission as satisfactory.

THE STRIKE NOT ENDED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—The prospect of a settlement of the strike was shattered tonight when the strikers at a meeting rejected by a unanimous vote the proposition submitted by the company to the special committee of the city councils and to which the strikers' committee agreed this afternoon. After rejecting the proposition of the company the strikers began drawing up a proposition of their own which will be submitted to the council committee tomorrow.

GOOD WORK OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Captain McClusky today received a telegram from the Boston police, stating that the Metropolitan National bank of that city was robbed of \$1000, the money having been taken from the cashier's window. Detectives from the Central office arrested the thief as he alighted from the train at the Grand Central station to night at six o'clock. The money was found on his person. He gave the name of George Shea and said he was twenty-one years old. His real name is Philip Zandelo. He belongs in Chicago and is a well-known crook.

SAMPSON'S SHIPS LEAVE BOSTON FOR NEWPORT.

BOSTON, June 22.—Admiral Sampson's squadron, comprising the flagship New York and battleships Massachusetts, Texas and Indiana, sailed at nine o'clock this morning for Newport. At the harbor steam whistles gave them a parting salute. The squadron left seven despatches behind. Every effort was made to call the sailors before the time of departure of the ships, but a roll call seven jacksies failed to answer to their names. When the ship weighed anchor word was given to the police and a reward of \$10 offered for each sailor.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the National league base ball games played yesterday:

Pittsburg 6, New York 0; at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 9; at Cincinnati.
Cleveland 0, Brooklyn 8; at Cleveland.
Chicago 1, Boston 5; at Chicago.
St. Louis 4, Washington 1; at St. Louis.
Pawtucket 10, Manchester 2; at Pawtucket.
Harvard 0, Yale 2; at Cambridge.

WAR TALK.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes a despatch from The Hague asserting that Dutch official circles are assured that the Transvaal government is preparing to make a most stubborn defence in the event of war with Great Britain and is arming in the most complete fashion. According to this informant Pretoria has just ordered twenty-five quick-firers and several heavy calibre guns for fort artillery, from the Krupps.

SECRETARY TO HIS FATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, has been appointed third assistant secretary of the United States ambassador at London.

MOROCCO FACTORY BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—C. J. Matthews' morocco factory and warehouses was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss \$100,000, covered by insurance.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—For New England: Friday, cloudy and slightly warmer; showers Saturday, light easterly winds.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

DANEBURY, Conn., June 22.—James Rasmussen, aged forty-five, his son, John, aged six, and Rudolph Johnson, aged forty-five, were drowned in East Lake reservoir, a large supply reservoir about five miles south of here, tonight. Henry Seymour, the fourth member of the party, was the only one to escape. The party was out fishing and Johnson lost his fish pole, and while trying to recover it he fell into the lake, and while his companions were endeavoring to rescue him he boat was overturned.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HAS THE CALL.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The honorary degree of LL.D. was today conferred by the Georgetown university on Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Geo. W. Melville, General Joseph Wheeler, Hon. W. Bourke Cockran and others.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

BREST, FRANCE, June 22.—Two fishing smacks capsized off Brest this afternoon and twelve persons were drowned.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The meager a man is the more agreeable he tries to be.

A chainless wheel is far more desirable than a chainless dog.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

A poet says that hunger acts as a stimulant to original thought.

There is nothing so apt to make a man economize as the lack of money.

It takes a clever woman to obtain information without asking questions.

Some girls sing like nightingales, and some others like gales in the night.

It's a pity that a man can never see himself in a poker game as others "see" him.

The first thing a widow does after making up her mind to appoint her late husband's successor is to make up her face.

It is harder for a photographer to make a baby look pleasant than it is for the baby to make the photographer look unpleasant.

OUT OF THE VEST POCKET.

Neither camels nor elephants can jump.

Tea plantations in India cover 25,000 acres.

There are always 5,000 British vessels at sea.

Field rats are considered good eating in Cuba.

Elephants can exert the strength of 31 horses.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

A carrier pigeon service was established by the Turks A. D. 567.

Sicilian laborers are glad to get ten pence a day for 14 hours' work.

Germans weigh nearly ten pounds each man more than Frenchmen.

The heat of comets is said to be 2,000 times greater than red-hot iron.

A church in Seidlitz, in Bohemia, contains a chandelier made of human bones.

It is claimed that at present the English language is spoken by 115,000,000 people.

ALL SORTS IN A NUTSHELL.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

More than 75 per cent. of the trade of Egypt is with British possessions.

The state of Texas is about 75,000 square miles larger in area than Spain.

In Berlin nearly all the repairs of the principal streets are carried on at night.

It is proposed to introduce bats and toads into New Zealand to combat insect pests.

In the United States there are no less than 13 different varieties of the Presbyterian church family.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

Gray horses are the longest-lived and cream-colored ones are the most delicate, being unable to stand very warm weather.

OF REAL INTEREST.

Sugar alone will apparently sustain life for a considerable time.

On an average every woman carries 40 to 60 miles of hair upon her head.

The polar currents are said to contain less salt than those from the equator.

The huge guns of modern navies can be fired only about 75 times. After that they become worn out.

Spain has more sunshine than any other country in Europe, the yearly average being 3,000 hours.

Under British rule the cotton crop of Egypt has doubled, and now amounts to over 500,000,000 pounds a year.

In Abyssinia not so very long ago salt was the principal medium of exchange, being practically used as money.

Sloan Koffe Two Winners.

London, June 22.—Tod Sloan won the Cornhill Plate of 300 sovereigns at Gatwick on Lord William Bessborough's Blacksmith. E. Hobson's Bontide was second and Mr. Jennings, Jr.'s Monte third. Three horses ran.

WALSH OR DEWEY

Sizes Up the Admiral and Calls Him "An All-Right Little Man."

John Walsh was chief gunner on the Baltimore. He has been in the navy thirty years. His known Admiral Dewey twenty-five years and has served under him seven years.

"He is an all-right man," is Uncle George's all-right little man," declared Walsh.

"Why do you call him Uncle George?" "Why wouldn't we call him Uncle George? Don't we call this Government Uncle Sam? And he next to Uncle Sam? Why wouldn't we give him the same title? He is Uncle George and an all-right man. You can show that in your coconut and keep it with you."

The tall, powerful gunner, with the grizzled mustache, turned his clear, gray eyes toward his questioner and continued earnestly:

"We always liked Dewey because he is square. He is calm and quiet. He doesn't make a fuss. He looks as if he might be sitting on a cake of ice. But there isn't nothing icy about his heart."

"When a man goes to Dewey for justice he knows he'll get it. If there is a complaint about the ratings he don't turn it down. He calls officers from another ship to investigate. He don't take 'em from their own command."

"He has nice, soft, easy ways, but he is strict on discipline. He put me in the brig twice, but he's an all-right little man. The first time I got drunk in Shanghai. I was making it up with a mate—good friend of mine, too—on the 'bloody ground'—that's by the bow binnacle—when a lieutenant came down. He had no business there and he knew it, and so did I. Being drunk I just naturally gave him some lip and then stowed myself in my hammock."

"The boss'n comes along and routs me out, and I licked him, of course. Then I was taken up on the bridge."

"Too much cognac, my lad?" says Dewey.

"Don't know, sir; think so, sir," says I.

"First offense, I see," says the Commodore, "fined five days' pay and five days in the brig," he says.

"He made me wear the epaulettes, too. That's one of Dewey's own punishments. For infractions of the rules he makes a man wear 'em during a watch. Nice things, they are. They are sun swabs and they weigh nothing pound each, and after the first half-hour they weigh a ton. Then your mates walk around and salute you and ask when you got your promotion and all you sir."

"And he has made me wear the cuspidor, too. That's the penalty for spitting on the deck. The biggest one in the ship is tied around your neck and you have to wear it so many hours a day until another man comes on the offense. It's a jewel of a punishment, that is. The other men come up and talk to you about your habits and expectorate in that thing under your nose. 'Those are the ways that Dewey handles the men.'"

"We all liked him before Manila. Now there isn't a man in the fleet that doesn't love him. Why wouldn't they? He's an all-right man. He was just as cool as an old maid taking tea. I could see much of him during the fight, being busy handling No. 3 and No. 5, the same being eight inch guns on the port starboard sides."

"It was like a slaughter-house, hell fire and two million boiler factories on the gun deck. The only thing that made more noise than the guns was the way my heart hammered against my chest. We didn't have anything on particular. I was scared all right, don't make any mistake about that."

"You could see the men laughing and cursing and cheering. You could see 'em take in a full breath and let out a screech, but not a ghost of it could you hear."

"But when we drew away after the first part of the battle you could hear enough. I had been hit by a shell, which cut open the side of my head. Dewey came down to look the boys over."

"'Hurt much, my lad?' he asked me. 'No, sir; all ready for duty, sir,' I said."

"All right, my lad, stand to your gun," he said, and then he took his own pocket handkerchief and tied it around my head. He's an all-right little man."

"Have I any going to keep that handkerchief along with a piece of the cable, for I was in the boat that grappled it and cut it."

"I had another souvenir of that battle. A bullet from a Spanish sharpshooter buried itself in the mother-of-pearl setting of a ring I wore. I was offered \$50 for that ring, but I sent it to a little woman in Pittsburg that I am going to anchor to."

THE STEAMSHIP'S CHIMNEY.

Some Details of Interest Regarding Its Construction and Use.



WITH THE WHEELMEN

Don't be for beginners.

A member of the Century Wheelmen of New York, gives the following hints to beginners in bicycling:

Don't learn to ride in the street. It is one of the most dangerous practices connected with bicycling.

When passing a car or a wagon going in the same direction as yourself, be absolutely positive there is a clear road for you ahead of the horses. Never pass at high speed.

A skillful rider will be able to take a light safety over almost any obstacle, whereas under the same circumstances a clumsy rider would smash a heavy machine. It is done by slightly raising the front wheel as the obstruction is reached and then pressing heavily on the pedals and throwing the weight forward just as the front wheel passes over, thus easing the driving wheel.

If you scorch and cause an accident make yourself as scarce as possible. All reputable and sane bicyclists look upon a scorcher on a city street in the same light as they would a mad dog, and they would have no more pity upon him. If you are not a scorcher and see one, get him into the hands of a policeman if you possibly can.

Hunting for Smoothness.

There always seems to be a peculiar fascination about the other side of the road. Let the wheelmen be getting that unless he be one of long experience he will every now and then be observed to change sides, in the hope of securing a better riding surface. There must be a reason for this, and while it would seem to be anything but clear, yet it is more than likely that the reason is so simple as to escape notice.

The inequalities of the road just under one are not only felt but clearly seen, they being so close at hand; while the inequalities on the other side of the road are farther distant, while they are not felt at all. This is certainly one of those cases where distance lends enchantment to the view, as will usually be acknowledged by the rider who makes a practice of crossing the road whenever occasion seems to offer.

How Bicycles Kill Sparrows.

On almost every cyclist path in Minneapolis may be found the dead bodies of sparrows. To the greater number of those who travel over the paths it has always been a mystery why the sparrows should be found on the path instead of on the road. If they had been injured there were plenty of other places for the disposition of their bodies, but for one found elsewhere there were always four or five on the cycle paths. The secret of it is this, vouchered for by many cyclists: The sparrows in flying close to the ground have occasion many times to dodge a bicycle. As the wheel revolves rapidly they do not see the spokes and make a dash to get through. The result is, of course, fatal in almost every instance, and the body of the bird is left lying on the cycle path.

An Excellent Judge.

There is a judge down in Maryland who ought to have a lofty monument some day, and if the people who ride bicycles fail to remember him handsomely they will simply prove that they are ungrateful and richly deserve all the troubles that the sprinkling cart men scatter before them.

This jurist has decided that a person should not be fined for riding on a sidewalk where the roadway is impassable, no matter whether town ordinances forbid it or not. More than that, he holds that riders of bicycles have the right of passage on highways, and that they are even justified in trespassing upon private property when the condition of the roads makes wheeling dangerous.

Reversing the Proposition.

As a party of cyclists passed her window she tossed her head contemptuously and exclaimed: "It is simply shocking."

"You refer to the costume?" said the young man.

"Yes. It is painful in its unsightliness."

"I suppose that you object to it because it makes the young woman look so mannish?"

"No. What I dislike is the manner in which it makes the young men look girlish."

A Bicycle Trainer.

Bicycle riding can be learned alone without the danger of falling by using a new English trainer, which has a pair of rollers set in a frame to support the bicycle wheels and revolve as the pedals are turned, a pair of rods preventing the wheel from overturning and yet leaving enough play to enable the rider to balance himself as he learns.

Ruler of the World.

"The hand that rocks the cradle," said the poet, "rules the world;" And once, perhaps, the statement had its worth: But to-day we give the medal to the foot that works the pedal. The wheelwoman now rules o'er all the earth.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

It is Estimated That \$25,000,000 Has Been Spent as a Result of L. A. W.'s Work.

Otto Hornor, Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, estimates that the organization has expended no less than \$25,000,000 in the past eight years in the agitation for improvement in the country roads of the United States. Of this amount every cent has been expended in the distribution of literature on the subject and in other legitimate ways, and none of it has been used in the actual building of highways.

The direct result of this agitation has been the building of roads which cost, estimated, nearly \$25,000,000. The L. A. W. was the first organization to take up the work, and at first met with serious opposition from the farmers, who could see in it nothing but a new scheme of taxation. They averred that the wheelmen had only a selfish interest, inspired by a desire to have smooth roads upon which to ride their bicycles. And while this was more or less true the wheelmen have been able to show that the greatest beneficiaries are the farmers themselves.

The subject has been referred to statistics and these show that there is a very appreciable profit in time, carrying capacity and availability to the farmers in having solid roads at all seasons of the year. In many cases it has been proven that the cost of a first-class road is paid within a few years from the savings in these directions alone. Now, instead of being antagonistic, the farmers are aiding the wheelmen wherever and whenever possible, and many of the farmers' organizations, notably the National Farmers' Congress, have officially endorsed the work being done by the League of American Wheelmen. New Jersey and Massachusetts have been foremost in the work of building, and these two States are almost grid-ironed with fine stone roads. The farmers on the outlying property are now leaders in spreading the doctrine of highway improvement, and other States are falling in line.

The greatest impetus to this work has been given under what is known as the "State aid" principle, by which is meant that the State pays a large portion of the cost of building the roads and the county and property owners defray the balance. In this way the burden of building rests upon the people of the entire State, and the share of expense allotted to the individual property owner is so small as to amount to almost nothing. In New Jersey it has been found that the immediate outlay to the property owner does not amount to more than the annual road tax under the old conditions. When this principle is applied in other States and the Legislatures make proper appropriations there will be good highways that can be used, whatever the weather.

At present 95 per cent. of our roads are impassable six months in the year, and the money expended upon them is worse than lost. In some localities it is the custom in repairing roads to dump dirt into the holes and to level out the high places. The next rainstorm muddies all the work and the money expended is actually "washed away." To remedy these conditions, and to give good roads, the L. A. W. has spent this large amount of money, and its work has not been in vain. It has opened up new fields of endeavor for Legislators and have placed the farmers, as well as wheelmen, within reach of having highways which will not be ruined every time there is a rain.

A Tricycle Built for Five.



SALE PLANS OF THE DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA. (Full Lines: Columbia—Broken Lines: Defender.)

five feet and the topmast five feet. The mast, too, is longer, so that the main-sail will be about three feet longer on the foot, five feet longer on the gaff and about two feet more hoist. The triangle of the head sails is a little longer on the base and about five feet more in height, so that the jib, jib-top and staysail will be much larger than those carried on the Defender. The club topsail will be larger. This increase is made possible by the top hamper of the boat having been made as light as possible and by the weights below the waterline having been concentrated very low. The clubs for the topsails will be about one foot longer than those on the old boat, and when the topsail is set any light breeze that may be blowing about will drive the Columbia when they will pass over the Defender. The sail spread of the new boat will be near to 13,500 square feet, and although she will displace more water than the old one, it is thought that the extra sail spread will make her much faster.

Cycling Notes.

Cyclists are often worried in trying to keep a loose nut in place. The matter may be easily done by melting a little rosin on the thread. This will cause the nut to stick and stay in place but will not prevent it from being taken off should it be necessary.

The tendency of the novice to run into the trees which he wants to avoid is described by a medical authority as the "hypnotic influence of concentrated attention, rendering the movements inco-ordinate, so that the rider becomes the victim of perverted reflexes of purposeless effort and the subject of an optical delusion."

The Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen has completed arrangements with the railroad whereby it will be possible for the members to attend the National meet at Boston in August for a one-rate fare for the round trip. This will also include a stop over for thirty days and for points of interest en route. Every section of the country is embraced in the arrangement, the first time the League has been so recognized by the railroad companies. It has also been arranged by this committee for members to attend the world's championships at Montreal the week following on the same rates.

Police officials are often at a loss to identify stolen bicycles because the thief scrapes off all numbers and other identifying marks. It is suggested that the owner of a wheel place his card or other means of identification in the upright tube of the frame. Then if the machine is stolen it can be readily identified, as even the most astute thief will probably not go hunting inside of a machine to find a means of identification. Following the suggestion may be the means of recovering the wheel when it has been found by the police and sent to the Potters field of bicycles.

ALASKAN GAME.

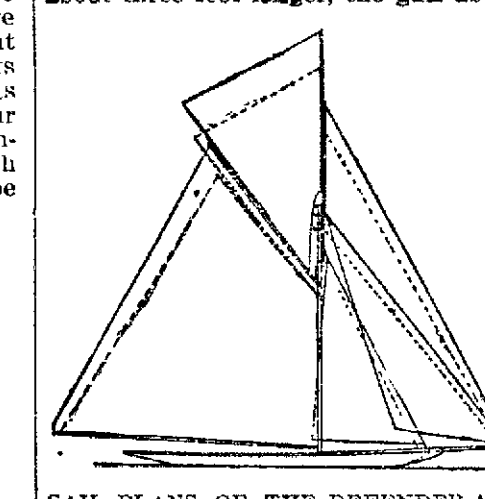
The Entire Territory Has Both Game and Fish in Abundance.

But little is known in detail of the fishing and shooting localities in Alaska, although the entire Territory abounds with both game and fish in immense numbers of salmon, trout, cod, halibut, eulachon or candle fish, and other saltwater fishes are caught near the shores. Mountain sheep and goats, herds of three varieties, elk, wolves, bears and the smaller fur-bearing animals are in great numbers. The tributaries of the Yukon River abound in graying, and trout are abundant in all the streams of the interior. This river rises in the British possessions, and runs through nearly the entire Territory in a northerly direction. In addition to the grayling, which is the typical fish known as Mack's grayling, the cutthroat trout or black-spotted trout (Salmo Clarkii) is very abundant. It descends to salt water and grows to a very large size. The rainbow is also found, and the lake trout or togo has been discovered in the waters of Alaska, but is said never to visit salt water. Katai Valley, where the Katai River rises, is probably as fine a hunting and fishing district as exists in the territory, or anywhere on the continent. It is reached via steamer to Long Lake, a distance of 125 miles from the mouth of the river. The nearby streams from this stopping point on the steamship routes give abundant sport for visiting anglers and fruitful results to the field sportsmen, both of whom, when visiting Alaska, are advised to apply for routes (from San Francisco or more northern points) in the offices of the Western trunk lines located in the large cities of the East or West. The sportsman tourist cannot, however, fail to find excellent sport wherever he may be in the Territory.

Sail Area of New Defender.

A comparison of the plans of the sails of the Columbia and the Defender, published herewith, will give some idea of the enormous spread of canvas the new yacht will carry. In the plans the full lines show the sail spread of the Defender. This is the first time that a comparison of the sail spread of the two boats have been published. When the Defender was raced, three years ago, it was thought that in sail area she had almost reached the limit, but it will be seen that Horroshoff has given to the new boat about 15 per cent. more spread than the champion of 1895. On the waterline the two boats are about the same length, but in over all length the Columbia is seven feet longer. Her ballast has been so adjusted that it is expected that she will be able to carry the increased spread easily, and it is possible before the cup races are sailed the Columbia will have her sail plan enlarged. This was done in 1895 with the Defender, and if Horroshoff has been as conservative in his figuring this year as he was then it will be done again.

All the spars on the Columbia are from two to five feet longer than those on the Defender. The main boom is about three feet longer, the gaff about



SALE PLANS OF THE DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA. (Full Lines: Columbia—Broken Lines: Defender.)

five feet and the topmast five feet. The mast, too, is longer, so that the main-sail will be about three feet longer on the foot, five feet longer on the gaff and about two feet more hoist. The triangle of the head sails is a little longer on the base and about five feet more in height, so that the jib, jib-top and staysail will be much larger than those carried on the Defender. The club topsail will be larger. This increase is made possible by the top hamper of the boat having been made as light as possible and by the weights below the waterline having been concentrated very low. The clubs for the topsails will be about one foot longer than those on the old boat, and when the topsail is set any light breeze that may be blowing about will drive the Columbia when they will pass over the Defender. The sail spread of the new boat will be near to 13,500 square feet, and although she will displace more water than the old one, it is thought that the extra sail spread will make her much faster.

The Dimensions of the Columbia and her spars are:

Length over all, 131 feet 6 inches; lead water line 85 feet 6 inches, beam, 24 feet; draught, 2 feet; mast, 107 feet 6 inches; deck to gunns, 77 feet; boom, 100 feet 8 inches; gaff, 70 feet; bowsprit, 35 feet; topmast, 64 feet; spinnaker boom, 73 feet; sail area, about 13,500 square feet.

Comrade Mine.

There are venkfish in the bay, Comrade mine; And 'tis said they're there to stay, Comrade mine. They are ravenous as hounds, So, in spite of fykes and pounds, We may find them on their 'grounds,' Comrade mine.

They get sooner every year, Comrade mine; But whenever they appear, Comrade mine. We slip our business tether, Get our fishing 'traps' together, Then we diagnose the weather, Comrade mine.

Still, as long as water's wet, Comrade mine; And an outing we can get, Comrade mine. You and I will make a date, And we'll cast our 'shedder' bait, Where the weakfish congregate, Comrade mine.

—American Angler.

RAILROADS IN SPAIN.

Total Mileage Equal to One of Our Western Companies.

There is not much celebration of anything in Spain this year but if there was, we might celebrate the centennial anniversary of the opening of the first railroad in that kingdom. In 1838 the Barcelona Railroad, so called, extending eighteen miles from Barcelona to Mataro, was opened to traffic. Mataro is a small town on the Mediterranean north of Barcelona, and these eighteen miles of road constituted at that time Spain's only contribution to the railroad map of the world, the neighboring country, France, having at the same period a railroad mileage of 1,500 and Great Britain 3,000. Since then there has been a slowly but steadily increasing of what is sometimes grandly called "The Railroad System" of Spain, two obstacles to the development of which have been the unbusinesslike methods of the inhabitants and enormous engineering difficulties. Spain has been wholly denuded of forests at the headwaters of rivers, and as a consequence there are frequent overflows, carrying with them railroad bridges, trestles, and embankments to the constant peril and annoyance of passengers.

There are now in Spain 7,500 miles of railroad, less than one-third of the number in Great Britain, France, or Russia, and less than one-fourth of the number in Italy. The relative insignificance of the Spanish railroad "system" appears best in comparison with American railroads, a single line, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, having an aggregate mileage of 7,400, owned, operated, or controlled, or nearly as much as all the railroads of Spain combined. Spanish railroads are proverbially slow, the rate of "express" trains being twenty-five miles an hour and of way passenger trains from twelve to fifteen. They seldom run on scheduled time, and it is the testimony of all travelers that they never make connections. The amount of baggage allowed each first-class passenger on a Spanish railroad is sixty-six pounds, but the railroads are not responsible for its loss, nor are their officials responsible for its identification. The charges on Spanish railroads are remarkably high, being at the rate of 5 cents a mile on first-class trains, and 3 cents a mile on second-class trains, about double the American average. The railroad lines of Spain were built partly by private capital, partly from the proceeds of governmental subsidies. These subsidies have amounted to over \$200,000,000 (1,000,000,000 pesetas). Although the railroads of Spain are directly under the control of the Government, and although about one-third of their construction was paid by the Government, they are owned by private companies, and about three-fifths of the stock of the Spanish railroads is owned in France. French investors have gradually absorbed the securities, which, sold at a depreciation, pay a high rate of interest. French and English engineers supervised generally the construction of Spanish railroads, but the "stations," or terminal facilities of the companies are the products of domestic industry, as any observant but forbearing traveler will admit.

The railroads of the United States carry in a year about 600,000,000 passengers, and they transport about 800,000,000 tons of freight. There are 33 per cent. more tons of freight carried than there are individual passengers. The Spanish railroads, despite the inferior facilities which they offer to travelers, depend more upon passenger than upon freight traffic, carrying in a year a much larger number of passengers than they do tons of freight. In 1897 the Spanish railroads carried 27,000,000 passengers, but they carried only 12,000,000 tons of freight.

The difficulties of passenger traffic on Spanish railroads are enhanced in some particulars which are rather amusing than serious. Passengers are expected to arrive at the station at least half an hour before the train leaves, in order that sufficient allowance may be made for the dilatory proceedings of the railway officials. During part of each day (and in some cities the larger part of each day), the railway stations are closed and the ticket offices do not open until an hour before the time scheduled for the departure of the train, closing a quarter of an hour before it is due.

The hapless tourist, in compliance with Spanish railroad custom, must have his ticket before he is permitted to enter the waiting room, and as this ticket must be bought fifteen minutes, at least, before the train starts and as the train may be anywhere from an hour to three hours late, his opportunities for reasonable complaint are numerous and are not diminished by knowledge of the fact that he is paying more for his ticket, according to the distance travelled, than is the rule on American or English railways.

One peculiarity of railroad travel in Spain is to be found in the fact that employees of the railroad company are entitled, as a matter of right, to the best seats, even regardless of the tickets sold passengers. In what is sometimes called "cheap" railroad travel in Spain many of the passengers ride on the roofs of the cars, but whether it is to enable them to see the country to better advantage or to enjoy greater comfort and better ventilation is not known. In some Spanish railroad stations, notwithstanding the meagreness of their accommodations, an admission fee is charged, similar to a theatre, it being the theory of some of the Spanish railroad officials that the eagerness of some persons to find solace on the wooden benches of railway stations is an item of available revenue not to be disregarded.

ABOUT PUBLICITY.

It is a Dislikeful—Strange Action of the Mind Which Makes Criminals Fear Publicity.

Publicity has the qualities of a disinfectant. What a few people know a great many know. It is not only wide but, possibly, not so very wicked. But by a strange action of the mind the same man begins to feel quite differently about the same act when everybody knows it. Or, perhaps, it is when the wretchedness is just on the edge of everybody knowing it that he begins to realize his guilt and to tremble. It seems to be a moral law that anybody is in awe of everybody, though anybody may not admit it in the street or in a hotel lobby, and fail to be impressed with superior virtue in any of the human moods his eye rests on. It is humanity which is so grand, so awful in the true meaning of the word. "The people" are not what criminals most dread, says the Mail and Express. No one is burned, few are hanged, rarely are the fruits of extortion taken away. The offender may still walk the streets and wear good clothes. But for all that the punishment is terrible. To be known all over as an unworthy person, to feel sure that, on land and sea, a snarl is in every man's heart, to be assured that from the verdict there is no appeal and no escape, except to become "little and unknown," what is more to be dreaded. No display of wealth, ill-gotten can blind men's eyes. The display and use of the wealth of the world is the fruit of the crime. Wealth, whose acquisition the people have judged in any case, is, in fact, a lantern over the man's door to show exactly where he is when he goes in and when he goes out. It is within the knowledge of the street boys how he bought his carriage. The steward of the steamship looks up at him and laughs in his sleeve. The birds tell it all around Europe. Publicity grows by what it feeds on. Everywhere the whisper runs, "Here he comes," and the echoing whisper tells what he is there for. A "successful" scoundrel is interesting. He is supposed to differ from his kind. There is fame and there is infamy. There is the mushroom and the toadstool.

Why should young men stumble into the temptation? It certainly does make a great difference how you get it. We are all on the watch. A bad gain never ceases to smell. Publicity is the attempt of nature to disinfect it, but it is not wholly successful. The man is always there. It is only Macbeth's hands over again, yet every generation furnishes a new crop of fools who attempt the impossible washing. Publicity resolves itself into intelligence. When all the world knows a thing it knows the right of it. There is an agreement of judgment that is overwhelming.

The thing has been seen on all sides and in every possible light. Deceptions no longer deceive. The whole country laughs at a man. Whatever he may say, we all laugh. His excuses are a joke. His justifying assertions are a laugh. The laugh is on from East to West. Such derision is next to that of him "who sits in the heavens." It must be admitted to endure. A call to hide one would seem a mercy. The public enemy who was secretly preying on us all as if we were the fools awakes to find that humanity is no fool. We mark him everywhere. We are fierce in our exultation and every point of it is, "we found him out." We are amused by his anger. If he curses the press we enjoy his important roar all the more. He cannot hurt us, for we are legion. He cannot catch the wind and put it back in a bag. The thing is out, and out forever.

Thank God for this power! It is righteousness on the earth. It is the defense of the innocent. It is the judgment day in which it is. Because the man retributes this tribulation on earth we ought to believe in the logic of a final judgment. Without dogmatism we may say that it will be but a little more of that publicity and "the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed." The sublimity of language is reached in the sentence, "Thou hast set my secret sins in the light of my conscience." The processes of civilization themselves prove the doctrine. Society on the earth uses heaven's own weapon for its defending. "The reason is because man is made in the image of God."

Hard on the Professor.

Prof. Constock, of Cornell, in speaking to his class recently on the trials of scientists, told this authentic tale of the experience of a professor of vertebrate zoology in a sister institution, which had better be left nameless. Tricking in work, the cause of the frightful disease trichinosis in human consumers, give a peculiar appearance to meat, which is studied with little cists; it is then known to the grade as "measly pork."

"The learned scientist, wishing some pork to eat, went to the butcher and asked if he ever got any measly pork. 'Sometimes,' said the butcher cautiously, 'but I always throw it away.' 'Well,' said the professor, 'the next time you have any, I wish you'd send me some,' meaning, of course, to his laboratory. The butcher stared at him, but said he would. Three weeks passed, when the professor, growing impatient, again dreamed in.

"Haven't you found any measly pork yet?"

"Why, yes," said the butcher, "I sent you two pounds a week ago."

A sickly grin broke over the professor's face. "Where did you send it?" said he.

"Why to your house," said the butcher, "of course."

Ironical It.

If a man is ignorant he soon publishes the fact. If a man itches for fame it usually keeps him scratching. If a man is a loafer he probably labors under a delusion. If it was a moccasin snake no wonder Eve put her foot in it. If you want to please some men just tell them they look like actors. If you have plenty of dust it is an easy matter to blind the public eye. If a puritist goes on the stage the audience has a poor show for its money. If a woman misses her husband when he is away, her aim may be more accurate when he is at home.

"Please Smile AND Look Pleasant."

When a woman says "I am racked with pain," the word "racked" recalls the days when they stretched the tender bodies of women on the rack with rope and pulley until the very joints cracked. Fancy an attendant saying to the tortured woman, "Please smile and look pleasant."

And yet the woman "racked with pain," is expected to smile through her agony and to make home happy. She can't do it. It is against nature. Generally speaking, the racing pains of all health such as headache, backache and "bearing down pains" are related to derangements or disorders of the organs distinctly feminine. When this condition is removed the general health is restored, and with health comes back the smile of happiness.

Any woman may regain her health at home without offensive questioning or examinations by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures perfectly all diseases and derangements peculiar to women. Sick women may consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. Such letters are treated as strictly confidential.

"I was a great sufferer for four years from displacement and ulceration," writes Mrs. Mary Pickering, of Ollie, Keokuk Co., Iowa. "At the time I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was not able to get up in bed. I took eight bottles and got to be a stout woman. Any doubting this can write to me, enclosing a stamp and I will answer."

No alcohol in any form is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Substitution is selfish. It cares more for its profit than for your cure. Therefore, insist on getting "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's great work, the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" is a book no woman can afford to be without. Send 21 one-cent stamps, cost of mailing paper edition, or 31 cents for the cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



DRINK ONLY THE PUREST WHISKY. WRIGHT & TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky., DISTILLERS.

FINE OLD KENTUCKY

Taylor Whiskey.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, Indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulants, OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Sold by Globe Grocery Co., 100 North N. H.

NEWARK CEMENT COBB'S EXTRA LIME

AND DRAIN PIPE.

We receive weekly shipments FRESH STOCK.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

Buy Now!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF

Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagon, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stomphs Carriages.

Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look them. If you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE,

Stone Stable - Fleet Street.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER COAL

IN BAGS.

NO DUST NO NOISE.

1 Market St. Telephone 24

hoses 82.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

Southern Division

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

(Winter Arrangement, Oct. 1, 1905)

Leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations: Portsmouth, 8:30 a. m., 12:45, 5:25 p. m.; Greenfield Village, 8:30 a. m., 12:45, 5:25 p. m.; Rockingham Junction, 9:20 a. m., 1:07, 5:30 p. m.; Epping, 9:20 a. m., 1:12, 5:30 p. m.; Raymond, 9:22 a. m., 1:12, 5:30 p. m.

Returning leave: Concord, 7:45 a. m., 5:30 p. m.; Manchester, 8:30 a. m., 11:10 a. m., 4:30 p. m.; Raymond, 9:10 a. m., 11:45 a. m., 5:02 p. m.; Epping, 9:22 a. m., 12:00, 5:15 p. m.; Rockingham Junction, 9:47 a. m., 12:15, 5:48 p. m.; Greenfield Village, 10:01 a. m., 12:29, 6:02 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Dover, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster, St. John, Newbury, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

Eastern Division.

TRAINS LEAVE PORTSMOUTH FOR

Boston, 5:30, 7:20, 8:15, 10:35, a. m., 3:21, 5:30, 7:20 p. m. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 5:30, 7:30 p. m. Returning, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 p. m. a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. From Boston, 6:30, 8:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 9:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:30 a. m., 3:35 p. m. Returning, 2:30, 9:30 a. m., 10:45, 6:00 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m. Somersworth and Rochester, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:30 p. m. Returning, Leave Somersworth, 6:35, 7:22, 10:01 a. m., 4:35, 6:35, 8:30 p. m. Leave Rochester, 7:15, 9:47 a. m., 5:30, 6:25 p. m. Sundays, 7:00 a. m. North Conway, 9:25 a. m., 2:45 p. m. Returning, 7:25 a. m., 4:15 p. m. Dover, 4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5:32 8:30 p. m. Sunday, 8:45, 10:45 a. m., 5:27 p. m. Returning, 6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 6:3 9:32 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 a. m., 9:30 p. m.

GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Mary Ward—9:00, 9:20, 9:40, 9:55, 10:15, 11:45 p. m. 1:45, 2:35, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 7:30 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Sundays, 9 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:30 p. m. Holidays, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:55, 2:15, 3:30, 4:25, 5:50, 6:10, 10:00 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays.) 5 days, 9:05, 10:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 12:30, 12:45, 10:10, 10:10, 11:00 p. m., 12:30 p. m.

*From May until October.

Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway

SPRING TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 25, 1905.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:

Leave ferry landing, Kittery, for York

SHIRT WAISTS

ARE NOW READY.

PIQUE, PERCALE, GINGHAM

AND CALICO.

Prices 50 Cents to \$3.00.

LEWIS E. STAPLES,

7 Market Street.

THE ORIENT Guarantee

"We agree with the purchaser of each ORIENT bicycle to make good by repair or replacement when delivered at our factory during the current year, transportation prepaid, any imperfection or defect in material or manufacture of such bicycle, etc."

Compare this with the guarantee of any other wheel on the market.

LIGHT ROADSTER. \$50.00.

PHILBRICK'S
BICYCLE STORE.
FRANKLIN BLOCK,
Portsmouth, N. H.

Stoddard's Stable

HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH
NEW CARRIAGES.

You can get the handsomest and most comfortable turn-out in the state at

STODDARD'S.

NEW HACKS, FOR WEDDINGS AND
OTHER PARTIES

TELEPHONE 1-2.

SALE AND LIVERY BUSINESS

FOR SALE OR
TO RENT.

A very desirable two-story dwelling house of ten rooms situated in Newcastle, N. H., will be rented, furnished, for the season. Property has a good frontage on the harbor and is admirably situated for a summer home.

Price and other particulars may be obtained of J. M. Meloon, Newcastle, or at

TOBEY'S

Real Estate Agency.

32 Congress Street.

Portsmouth, N. H.

The scarcity and continued high price of Havana tobacco has had no effect on the quantity of

THE CELEBRATED

7-20-4

10 CENT CIGARS.

They have always maintained the highest standard. Strictly hand-made. Finest wrapper and long Havana filler. For sale by all first-class dealers.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by

S. WENDELL, J. H. SWETT,
21 Market St., Bridge St.

SULLIVAN

PHYSICIAN,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Treat were held at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon from her late residence, No. 22 Dear Street, Rev. Alfred Goodhue, pastor of the Unitarian church, officiating. The residence was filled with relatives and friends, called to pay the last sad respects to the memory of the deceased, and the many beautiful floral offerings attested the love and affection in which she was held. The words of the officiating clergyman were most eulogistic of the womanly virtues of the deceased, and were very comforting to the members of the broken family circle. The interment took place in the family lot in Proprietors' cemetery, under the direction of O. W. Ham, undertaker.

LESTER-HENDERSON.

Mr. Thomas G. Lester, the junior member of the firm of Leavitt and Lester of this city, and one of our best known and most popular young men, was united in marriage with Miss Martha Drake Henderson, of Madbury, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride, and in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the happy couple. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, pastor of the North church of this city, performing the ceremony. Miss Cora Henderson, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Fred W. Lester was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Lester after their bridal trip, will reside at No. 38 High street in this city.

ABOUT BRAKEMAN NEAL.

Brakeman Neal, who suffered the accident at Eliot and is at the Cottage hospital here, is one of the best known railroad men on the Eastern division. He entered the service of the railroad as a brakeman when a shifting engine was established in this city, and rose to the position to engage in other pursuits, but not finding it congenial, returned to the employ of the road and was given a position on the through freights between Boston and Portland.

PUDDLE DOCK AGAIN.

Again the city government is wrestling with the old question, offensive odors that arise whenever the tide goes out at Puddle dock. Year in and year out the same old question comes up for action, but nothing seems to be done, except to refer the matter to this committee, or that committee, which, in turn, refers it to an incoming city government. Nothing has been done and nothing probably will be done.—Manchester Union Correspondence.

RECEIVE A HIGH MARK.

The following members of the class of '99, Portsmouth High school, have maintained an average of excellent for the entire course: Classical course, Laura A. Matthews, Ruth deRochemont and Roland Hoyt; Latin course, Bertha A. Foss. As excellent means a standing between ninety and one hundred per cent, then record is one to be proud of.

ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

The Mechanical Construction Co., organized at Kittery for the purpose of manufacturing a patent smoke consumer, with \$6000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are President, S. P. Wardwell of Braintree (Mass.); treasurer, F. E. Rowell of Kittery. Certificate approved, June 19th 1899.

FELL FROM BUILDING.

Sullivan Littlefield, about fifty years old, and a builder by occupation, fell fourteen feet from a house at Little Harbor about 11 o'clock this forenoon and was painfully injured. Dr. W. O. Funkins was called from this city and found that Littlefield had hurt his back quite badly, besides having fractured one in his right arm. There seemed to be no internal injuries.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

WENTWORTH HOUSE BRIDGE CLOSED.

Wentworth house bridge will be closed on May 25th until further notice. Extensive repairs are to be made to this structure.

BENJAMIN'S PILLS cure sick headache.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Soldier Boys Do The Honors

Gracefully.

Banner Day Of Camp Week—A Throng
Of Thousands.

Governor's day in the annual life encampment is always looked forward to with much interest by thousands of men, women and children from every county in New Hampshire. This year, the enthusiasm was even more intense than formerly.

The twentieth annual encampment of the National Guard is nearly at a close and 1200 young and light hearted soldier boys will return home much refreshed by the week's outing. It has been one of the best camps ever known and much enjoyed by every one. Consequently it is a source of gratification and pleasure to the thousands throughout the state to visit the camp, and Governor's day has eclipsed everything of the past.

Thursday morning broke clear than any of the week and as the boys crept, one by one, from their tents to be greeted by the sun smiling from a cloudless sky, delight reigned on every hand. The atmosphere was cool and refreshing.

It has been the practice to conduct services in the regimental assembly grounds daily, but this morning the companies assembled at brigade headquarters and participated in a general service of song and prayers.

Long before the first call for drill at 7:45 o'clock, people commenced to enter the grounds and from that time there was a continual stream of visitors coming over the road from the city. At the gates they dispersed to various company streets and it was utterly impossible to ascertain how many there were on the grounds until the review and parades this afternoon, when they lined up around the field to witness the proceedings.

As thousands of guests entered the field they found the companies on the drill grounds at work in the rays of the boiling sun.

The day was passed principally in the pursuance of the routine camp duties until afternoon, when some alterations were made to permit of the review of Gov. Rollins and his staff.

The review came at 4 o'clock and when that hour arrived nearly 10,000 spectators lined every side of the large drill ground. Battalions formed at 3:50, regiments of 3:55 and the brigade at 4 o'clock. Every company appeared at its best, and the effect was magnificent. Alignment, step and carriage were the best seen on the grounds for years and demonstrated that the efforts of the various commanding officers have not been in vain. Dress parade followed.

After the routine duties of the day had been performed, came the best and most enjoyable time for camp life. Mess done away with, evening's festivities were in order and the grounds assumed an attractive appearance as twilight approached. Many attractive features were to be found, both at the regimental and brigade headquarters.

Sports of various kinds were indulged in by many companies along the line, while those less actively inclined resorted to singing and entertainment from musical instruments of various kinds. The three bands contributed their usual evening concerts in the regimental and brigade headquarters, which were immensely enjoyed.

THE KNIGHTS GO TO PORTLAND

DeWitt Chilton commandery, Knight Templar, left for Portland on a special train at 8:15 o'clock this morning, assembling at the asylum at 7:30 and marching to the railroad station behind Lurvey's Lynn Cadet band. There were fifty four knights in line. They were the guests today of Portland commandery. The special will leave Portland for Portsmouth at 6 o'clock this evening.

The following knights composed the party: Gustave Reysner, eminent commander; W. H. Page, generalissimo; V. E. Storer, captain general; George D. Murry, senior warden; John Newell junior warden; F. B. Coleman, standard bearer; J. L. Parker, recorder; J. Ward, third guard; R. H. Hall, sentinel; A. P. Preston, Morris Foye and Albert Jarkins, past eminent commanders; and Sir Knights Sherburne, Towle, Newick, Drew, Ward, Bailly, Rice, Lord, Rand, Barker, Rowe, Mitchell, Reid, Pike, Smith, Newton, T. A. Ward, Trafton Bates, Noon, Clarkson, Keat, Mead Webster, Preble, Nichols, Collis, Smart Green, Wallace and Parsons.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if anyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

CITY BRIEFS.

He's just come out of college
Prepared to make a stir,
And accepted a position
Last will pay him seven per
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Graduation day.
Dog days will soon be here.
The troops broke camp at Concord today.

All Portsmouth is proud of its graduating class.
At this season, "The Man with the Hoe" is the King.
The trials will begin raining on the summer schedule Monday.

Tomorrow will be St. John the Baptist's day on church calendars.
Despite the popularity of golf and tennis, croquet still has its admirers.

The county commissioners met at the county court house here on Thursday.
Nothing better after a hearty meal than one of Dowd's Honest Ten cent cigars.

Much interest is evinced in this city on the outcome of the Harvard Yale race.

Conner, photographer studio, [formerly Nickerson's] No. 1 Congress street.

A force of joiners were required on the yard on Thursday to work on the Resolute.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave town on their vacations next week.

The demand for books at the city library is taking on the usual summer proportions.

The members of the Portsmouth Yacht club are anticipating a great race on the Fourth.

Lurvey's Lynn Cadet band goes to the Point of Pines Saturday for the season's engagement.

The "S. G." Londres is made of the choicest stock and is the best ten cent cigar in the market.

F. D. Hall will be the electrician in charge of the power house of the Portsmouth electric road.

Arrived today, schooner E. B. Hunt, Crowell, from Newport News, with 1740 tons coal for J. A. & W. Walker.

Said a well-known business man on Thursday: "The summer season has not opened so brisk for many years."

It is understood that Congressman Sulloway will make his recommendation on the postmasterhip this week.

Mr. T. C. Leckey presented Lurvey's band with a box of choice cigars during the concert on Thursday evening.

Have your shoes repaired by John W. Mott, 34 Congress street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hand sewed work a specialty.

All the evidence in the Concord Point land damage case has been submitted and the arguments were made this morning.

Less than half a dozen councilmen showed up for the regular meeting on Thursday evening and consequently none was held.

Don't forget to examine the Spalding chainless bicycle. It is the best mechanically and easiest running chainless. Try it.

This is the prettiest time of the year to ride out through the country. The green fields are dotted white and yellow with the daisies and the buttercups.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Court street church will give a Rainbow social in the vestry of the church on Thursday evening, June 23rd.

The members of the Yacht club were to have enjoyed a moonlight sail on Thursday evening but the wind died out and the trip had to be abandoned.

Mr. D. W. Grover has been called to be navy yard in the electrical department. Mr. Grover is a first-class wireman, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his appointment.

The special sale at the City Market, E. G. Co. building, on Saturday, will be: 1600 pounds of Sweet Pickle Ham; 1000 Corned Beef at four cents. This must not be confounded with salt beef.

Clifford Meenland, the Western Union lineman who was severely shocked while working on the wires near the cemetery, on Thursday, is much better today and feels few ill effects from his painful experience.

LOOKING FOR A JAIL BIRD.

Deputy Sheriff Richard J. Brickley of Manchester was here a few days ago looking for one of the men who escaped from the Manchester jail recently. The officer got on the fellow's trail in this city, but learned too late that he had flown to Boston.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible Burn Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all skin Eruptions. Beets, boils cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Jare guaranteed. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

DEAD AT 102.

Mrs. Mary Tuttle Of Stratham

Passes Away.

Had Lived in Same House For Ninety-
Four Years.

Mrs. Mary Tuttle, Stratham's centenarian, died at the home of her son, Isaiah W. Tuttle, on Rocky lane, in that town, Thursday morning, in her 102d year. Next to James Wood of Portsmouth, who was two years her senior, she was the oldest resident of Rockingham county. Until she reached her 100th milestone she was exceedingly bright and intelligent for one of her years and was one of the smartest women in her town. Last year, however, she began to be weakened by age, and at the celebration of her 101st birthday last month she was able to sit up only a portion of the day. Since then, she had failed gradually, but perceptibly, and her death was not unexpected.

Mrs. Tuttle was born in Exeter on May 29th, 1798, the daughter of John and Sally Stockbridge. When she was 7 years old the family moved to Stratham, and for ninety-four years Mrs. Tuttle had lived in the same house.

About eighty years ago she was married to Maj. Thomas Tuttle, an old time cooper. Their married life covered more than seventy-five years. Major Tuttle was over 90 years old at the time of his death, about five years ago.

Four sons and a daughter survive Mrs. Tuttle—Isaiah Tuttle of Stratham, James S. Tuttle of Temple, Mass., Thomas B. Tuttle of Lynnfield, Mass., and Samuel Tuttle of Cambridgeport, Mass., and Mrs. Mary Pitman of Plaistow. She also leaves twenty-nine great grandchildren.

THE COLLIER LANCASTER ARRIVES.

Captain Taylor a Santiago Hero.

The steamer Lancaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. arrived at noon on Thursday after a delightful and unusually speedy passage from Philadelphia, via Boston.

This is the Lancaster's first visit after a long absence from this port, and her gallant commander received a hearty welcome from his enthusiastic friends and acquaintances—gallant, because he was a participant in the Yanko Spanko war, having been in command of the steamer Harrisburg which conveyed coal from Philadelphia to the United States fleet at Ponce and Santiago.

The Lancaster presents a very neat appearance, resembling more a passenger craft than one in the coal carrying service. Her cargo is consigned to J. A. & A. W. Walker. On account of waiting for a berth, she will not be discharged before Monday and persons desirous of inspecting a typical tramp steamer of twenty-five years ago, on Sunday, will be welcomed by the doughty commander.

The Lancaster is the clipper of the Reading fleet and is officered by the following: Captain, Miles S. Taylor; Chief Officer, Chas. Tillock; Second Officer, Jans Anderson; Chief Engineer, Jno. Conolly; Second Engineer, Absalom Steelman; Steward, Chas. Laugstrom; and Second Steward, James Cheeseman. The majority of the crew are Americans and hail from the Quaker city.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The change of time on the Southern division of the Boston and Maine railroad will go into effect next Sunday. Trains will leave here for Manchester and Concord at 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 3:25 P. M. A special Monday morning train will be run at 7:32, and on Sunday at 3:20 P. M. Trains on that division will arrive here at 10:10 A. M., and 12:38 and 6:15 P. M., and Saturday night at 4:45, and Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce that I have leased rooms in Mechanic's block, No. 39 Congress street, and furnished them especially for testing and fitting eyes. If you are troubled with your eyes or glasses, call and see me. All testing strictly private. Examination free of charge.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUSSEY,

Graduate Optician

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION.

The liberty cap, shield and golden eagle for the new liberty pole to be raised July 4th at Liberty bridge, which has been gilded and decorated by J. E. H. will be on exhibition in his display window Saturday.

PERSONALS

Attorney General Eastman returned to Manchester on the evening train on Thursday.

The family of Herbert Parker of State street have gone to their summer home at Lake Umbagog.

Captain and Mrs. William H. Jacques lined with Admiral Bradford and daughter on Thursday.

Rev. O. S. Baketel of Manchester, formerly pastor of the Methodist church here, was a visitor in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Robert Kirkpatrick and George Scott are attending the commencement exercises at Holy Cross college.

Mr. and Mrs. Fernald, recently married in this city, have taken up their residence on Parker street in Roxbury, Mass.

The marriage occurred on Tuesday, the 20th inst., of Walter Herman James of this city and Miss Ida Rachel Butterfield of Dunstable, Mass., the ceremony taking place in that town.

Associate Justice Edward H. Adams of the police court left here Thursday for Somerville, Mass., where he is to be united in marriage with Miss Florence P. Sanderson, formerly a school teacher in this city.

SPAIN'S GREATEST NEED

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S.C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life in every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing, you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

ISLES OF SHOALS OPEN.

The steamer Viking will commence her regular trips beginning tomorrow, when the boats at the Shoals open, and the houses will contain a goodly number of people over Sunday.

A trip to the Shoals on the steamer Viking makes a delightful one any time.

So-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cured, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All Druggists.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER.



We have all the latest effects in chintzes, cretonnes, tapestry and opalescent papers for your rooms, and our prices for paper hanging is very low.

When you are preparing for your house painting remember we are thoroughly equipped.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St., Portsmouth

W. E. DRAKE,

MUSICAL TUNER AND REPAIRER
OF PIANOFORTES.

With Oliver Ditson Co.

Headquarters, Hoyt & Dow's Music Store

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

M. G. WILEY, M. D.,

Rupture Specialist,

2 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

G. E. PENDER.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office—13 Pleasant St., Exchange Building

Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Residence—3 Merrimack St.



FREEDOM FROM BAGGY KNEES

Is enjoyed by the wearers of trousers made by us and by Scotch friends who don't wear any.

The cut of these garments has much to do with the retention of their shapely appearance. We devote much care to their making and believe our methods and the fit of the Trousers to be unequalled.

Drop in and look at the line of Trousers we are showing. The designs are exclusive and the quality excellent.

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Nothing but absolutely pure cream, pure sugar and flavor enter into its manufacture.

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TAYLOR'S is the place to enjoy a cool Soda or Ice Cream.

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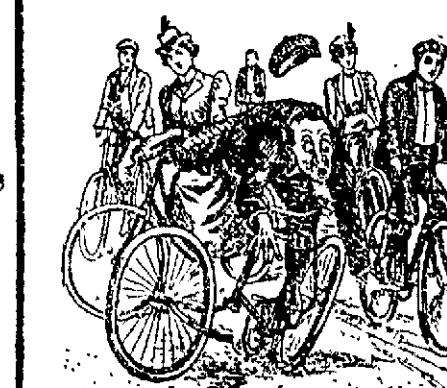
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